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# VICK'S

## ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY

# MAGAZINE.

DEVOTED TO THE PROFITABLE CULTURE OF FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES.

Vick Publishing Co.  
Fifty Cents Per Year.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL, 1894.

Volume 17, No. 6.  
New Series.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL, 1894.

No. 6.

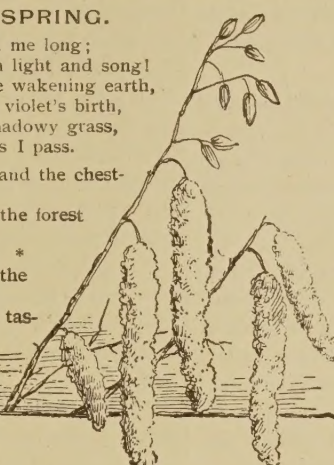
## THE VOICE OF SPRING.

I come, I come! ye have called me long;  
I come o'er the mountains with light and song!  
Ye may trace my steps o'er the wakening earth,  
By the winds which tell of the violet's birth,  
By the primrose stars in the shadowy grass,  
By the green leaves, opening as I pass.


I have breathed on the south, and the chest-  
nut flowers  
By thousands have burst from the forest  
bowers;

I have passed o'er the hills of the  
stormy North,  
And the larch has hung all his tas-  
sels forth.

—Mrs. Hemans.



April  
Showers.



*A rifted cloud, a glimpse of blue,  
A ray of sunlight quenched in rain;  
A brightening of the sod's dull hue  
Where wee green spears are pricking thro'.*

—J. Torrey Connor.

## EASTER LILIES.

ROSE SEELYE-MILLER.



HILARY STOWE had lived a comfortable happy sort of a life till she was a grown woman, and then suddenly she was bereft of her parents and the home she had known so long went under the auctioneer's hammer, and she, poor girl, was left quite bewildered by the rapidity of events, and quite crushed by the terrible blows that had fallen in such swift succession. She had never learned to do any work particularly well, she had been just one of the commonplace girls who had taken life's sweet as it came, never questioning but that her cup would always be so filled. Of course the wise ones will think such a neglect of training very remiss upon

the parent's part, and showing a lack of something on the daughter's, but then, among the very many practical women and girls of the day it is really quite refreshing now and then to meet one of Hilary's type. She was a brown eyed girl with hair as yellow as the gold of the sunflower, and with such a persistent turning towards what was bright that she reminded one of that same flower, always lifting its head to the sun. Her cheeks were round, and dimpled, and her form was slender but did not betoken any lack of strength. In fact Hilary was a girl just fitted for the sort of life she had lived, but quite unfit for the life that opened up to her after her bereavements.

After affairs had been "settled" she went about in a dazed way, taking what little good that came with a matter-of-fact manner that was a little surprising, considering that she was a dependent now, and that too not upon relatives, for she had none, but simply upon friends who had pitied the girl in her helplessness. Friends, however good, do not care to support a stranger in the home circle, and after awhile Hilary had worn her

welcome threadbare. She grieved deeply for her parents, so deeply in fact that she hardly gave a thought to her own circumstances. She could play the piano, and read well, paint a little and embroider and be a very charming companion if she chose, but in these dark days she had no thought for any one save herself, and so her companionship was not particularly charming. You have seen flowers that are fragrant and lovely when the sun shines, but when the storm comes, then the blossom, baffled by the wind and beaten by the rain, is torn and despoiled and its beauty is gone forever.

Hilary had always been a trifle fastidious in her dress, and as her clothes began to fray out on the edges and needed repairing, her first impulse was to go to Madame De Needle and have her repair them and order new. As she started out, her friend with whom she had been staying, suggested that perhaps she might as well look for lodgings elsewhere if she felt able, and Hilary answered quietly that she felt quite equal to the undertaking, and then she seemed to waken from the stupor into which she had fallen, and she began to wonder how she was going to live and how much she really had to live upon. So instead of going to the dress-maker's she went to see the lawyer who had conducted business for her father. Here she waited some time and she kept pretty busy thinking, too, and did not seem to take note of the length of time that elapsed before she was allowed to see the great man.

She stated her errand concisely, and it was with real pain that Mr. Hardhead informed her that she virtually had nothing to live upon, only a couple of hundred dollars being left after the liabilities had been paid. It had only been a week before his death that Mr. Stowe had lost a very large amount of money, and this unfortunate circumstance rendered Hilary practically penniless.

"And where can I get the amount due me?" Hilary asked simply.

"Do you wish to draw the whole amount at once?" queried Mr. Hardhead. "If so, I will draw up a check and you can present it at the bank when you choose."

"I—I am not quite certain, but I think so, yes," she answered firmly.

She took the check mechanically and went out into the street. Mr. Hardhead watched her as she went down the street, she looked so despondent and so lovely in her grief that more than one looked askance at the beautiful girl with her gowning of dense black.

Mr. Hardhead thought about her a good deal and wondered vaguely what she would do. "Of course she has relatives," he soliloquized, "who will be glad to care for her. A girl like that would be an ornament in any home."

An ornament, yes, but there are few so disinterested as to wish such expensive ornaments as human flesh and blood, and Hilary realized this. She went from street to street seeking work, she tried to get a clerkship but there seemed to be no place open and although she was a pretty girl she was not capable, for she had no experience and no knowledge of the work, and so she met with repulses wherever she went. At last quite worn out she began to look for lodgings, and finally took a room in a cheap lodging house, and here the tragedy of her life began. We all know how difficult it is for the unskilled to secure work, and Hilary was surprised to find out this same truth. Day after day she sought and found not, day after day she was repulsed here and there, until she grew heartsick and wondered vaguely what there was she could do to make a place for herself in the world. She was neat with her needle and repaired her own clothing, and then, as a last resort, she tried to get needlework to do, but as she could only undertake the plainest kind she had to work for starvation wages, this she did for awhile; and once when on the street she passed Mr. Hardhead. He was surprised to see her, supposing she had left the city to live with friends, but although he lifted his hat courteously he did not stop to speak to her. Afterwards as he remembered how wan and thin she looked he began to wish he had stopped



and made some inquiry about her, she attracted him and he could not quite forget that pale face that looked even lovelier than ever it had done in the days of her prosperity. Finally Hilary made a very bold move; she had about one hundred dollars left and this she took and opened a little shop. Here she sold a variety of notions, and had her sewing which she did when not in attendance upon the shop, and if the truth must be told, she had most of her time for her needlework. She was determined to succeed now, and she had grown, oh, so wise in the ways of the world. She had hardly expected to see many of her quondom friends, still, it would have been pleasant if they had been a little more interested in her. A few still remembered her, and sometimes came to see her, but she had grown very independent and there was no help for her but self-help. She struggled on and on, and two years slipped by. She had eked out a scanty existence, but sickness came, and the overwrought body and mind gave way, and for months she lay helpless; her rent was due and her doctor's bills, and she had no idea how they would or could be paid. The doctor was kind as his profession are apt to be and he tried to make his young patient feel as comfortable as possible; he knew she would insist on paying him, but he determined to put her perfectly at rest upon that score, there was no need to worry about that or anything, but he hardly knew the proud spirit of the girl. Still, as there were other debts to be met first, she would wait until she could pay the doctor, as he would wait, and as she could do no better than to let him do so.

She was hardly able to sit up when she had her sewing and her trembling fingers worked slowly for the bread that must be forthcoming. She must earn enough for the rent anyway, for she could not give up the little shop, but she was so weak, so weak, and she dropped the work in her lap and the great tears forced themselves under her closed eyelids. "Oh, God," she prayed in her spirit, "if there is any help I pray thee send it." That was her one cry, and she sat quiet with the tears still coming unbidden when she heard a movement in the little shop and wiping her eyes she went slowly in to wait upon the customer. She was very much surprised to see Mr. Hardhead, and he was no less surprised to see her. He noted her pallor and she told him simply that she had been sick. He made some kindly remarks and a purchase and went out a good deal puzzled. As he was on his way home he encountered the doctor, and thinking perhaps he might get some information from him, he accosted him. The doctor told Mr. Hardhead all he knew of Hilary's struggle and privations, and ended by saying, "There's no use trying to help her, she is too independent, she can't be helped."

"And yet she was brought up dependent," Mr. Hardhead replied.

"Yes, but she has had some hard lessons and she would rather die than depend upon friends for her living, and in fact most of her so-called friends dropped off after her bereavement and loss of property."

"Did her friends drop her or did she drop them?" Mr. Hardhead asked tersely.

"Well, perhaps a little of both," the doctor replied thoughtfully.

"She ought to have rest and get strength before beginning her work again?" Mr. Hardhead queried.

"Oh, yes, she ought."

The lawyer walked on abstractedly and finally their ways parted. Mr. Hardhead, deep in thought, was gazing straight ahead when he almost ran into a small greenhouse in the suburbs of the city. "Easter lilies, by all that's good," he ejaculated.

He went in and purchased a plant and then he did not know what to do with it. But he went into a little hotel and after being alone in the parlor a few moments he called a messenger boy and gave him a piece of money bade him take the plant to Hilary's shop. He had never seen the boy before and never expected to see him again, but he bade him do the errand quickly, and then to be sure it was done he followed at a safe distance and saw the potted plant safely delivered, and the boy scampered away so quickly that Hilary had no chance to ask a question even had she been capable of so doing. She thought there must be some mistake, but no, there was her name, and so feeling really grateful for the flowers she went in and took off the thick papers that enveloped them. Long she sat looking at them and thinking of the time when she had belonged to another sphere, when her parents were living and she had had a home where Easter lilies bloomed and peace and prosperity reigned. Life had gone hard with her but this little gift seemed to brighten her a good deal and she sat down to sew with better heart and forgot to be tired and weary. Ever and anon she gazed at the beautiful flowers, wondering who could have sent them but finding no solution. She started a little when she spied a wisp of paper sticking up out of the soil, she pulled it a little, and then as it seemed to be quite sizable she took her scissors and dug about it, it seemed heavy and held something. Her excitement increased every moment and culminated when upon opening the paper she found five twenty dollar gold pieces. Hilary laid her head down and cried. She did not know who had sent the gift, but here was help, and she could be easy till she was able to work again. Then she began to wonder how the money had come, but the doctor did not know and there was no solution. He advised her to use it for her present needs, and she had about determined to do so when there came a note from a friend who lived in the country. She had heard of Hilary's illness and begged her to come out and stay with them awhile until she was quite strong. She would be in the city upon Wednesday and should expect to find her ready to make them a good visit. The letter was so cordial and so kind that Hilary decided that this would be the best thing she could do, and so it happened that shortly she was ensconced in a pleasant country home. Mrs. Lee was a real friend to the girl, and little by little she learned of the fearful struggle she had made with the world. Mrs. Lee determined that Hilary should not go back to the city till work more fitted to her capacities should be secured.

Frank Hardhead was an old friend of Mrs.

Lee's and came out to the farm frequently. Mrs. Lee was very busy and the young people had many drives together as Hilary needed the tonic of the outdoor air. Mr. Hardhead seemed nothing loth to accompany her, and the more he was with her the more he became convinced of her real worth. All this attention and kindness seemed marvelous to the girl after the long dark days. She grew dimpled and rosy, and felt many times that she must go back to her work, but one thing and another kept her; she learned how to do all sorts of household work, and made such jellies and preserves that Mrs. Lee declared she should stay with them. Mr. Hardhead had his opinion about this and he was equally determined that if he could prevent it Hilary should never go back to her drudgery, and before another Easter rolled around he claimed the lovely girl as his bride. The Lee's were greatly rejoiced and insisted upon the wedding taking place in their home. After a pleasant trip Mr. Hardhead took his beautiful bride to his city home.

On Easter day he took home a magnificent pot of Easter lilies. He wrote Hilary's name upon a wisp of paper and thrust it into the soil at the root of the lily, and as the young wife pulled it out she exclaimed, "I've found out at last, Frank."

"And what is it you have found out?" he queried quite mystified.

"You sent me Easter lilies last year, and—and—I believe you caused Mrs. Lee to invite me out there and—" her eyes filled with tears.

Frank bent to kiss her. "That telltale paper," he ejaculated. "And was it not right to help the girl I wanted to win for my wife? I helped myself more for I could not visit you there and at the Lee's I could. I wanted you then, sweetheart, and I have you now; if I do feel a sort of weakness for the flowers," touching the white-petaled lilies, "it cannot be wondered at, for they seemed to show me how I could help the most independent little girl in the world."

#### PLENTY OF BASKETS.

**A**S a busy housekeeper, my garden work comes in "between times," and is more restful to me than lying on the lounge for a few moments in a hot sitting room, or sitting and fanning vigorously for half an hour. But the point is to be ready for the ten minutes, here and there through the day, that can be devoted to the garden. In my ready basket is the hammer, ball of string, bits of leather or old gloves and a box of tacks. I needn't run from garret to cellar looking for these things, but can snatch up my basket and joyously go right to work. And here is my weeding basket with my trowel and hand-scratcher ready for action. If a friend wants to see the garden this basket is hung on my arm. My tongue can run, and I can pull out a dandelion or a thistle that has dared to show its head behind my Jacqueminot or Madame Plantier rose. Another basket is taken into the field and some extra nice soil secured. Whereas, if your basket is not with you "some other time" never comes. Don't console yourself thinking your garden will be "finished some time." From spring until fall you will always find something to do in it, and perhaps that is its greatest charm.

ANNA LYMAN.

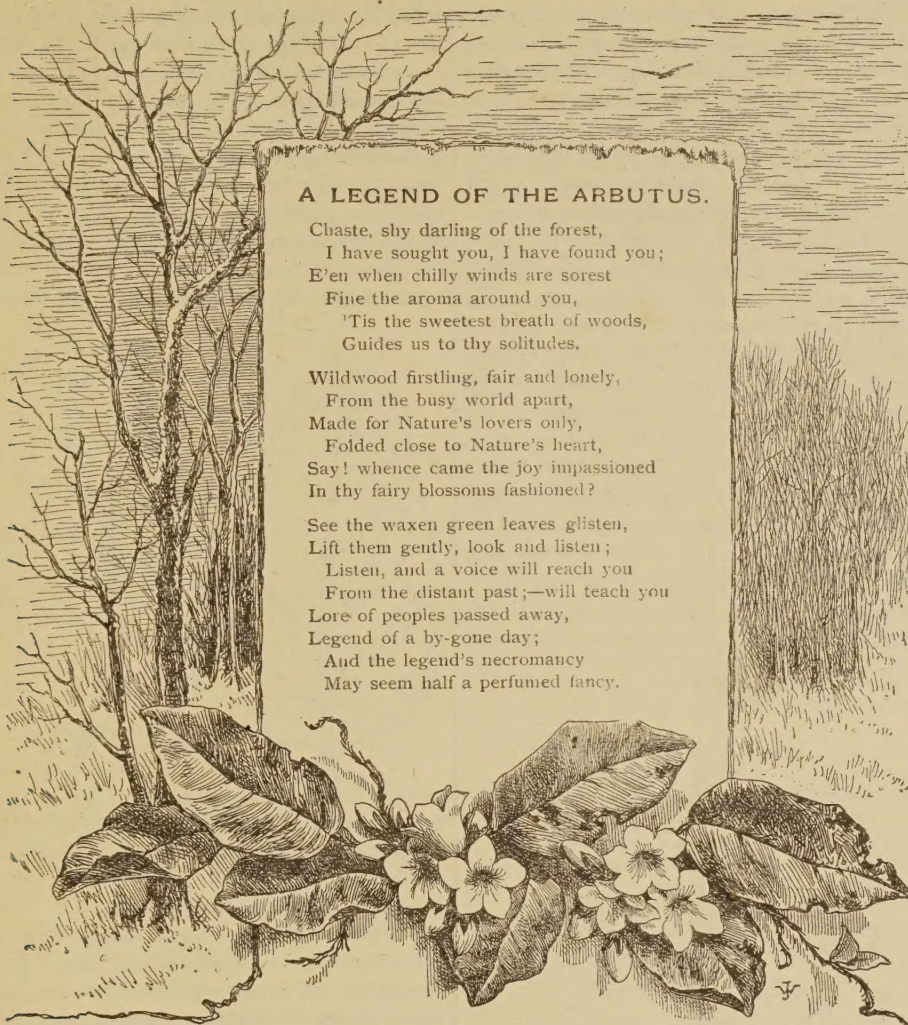


## A LEGEND OF THE ARBUTUS.

Chaste, shy darling of the forest,  
I have sought you, I have found you;  
E'en when chilly winds are sorest  
Fine the aroma around you,  
'Tis the sweetest breath of woods,  
Guides us to thy solitudes.

Wildwood firstling, fair and lonely,  
From the busy world apart,  
Made for Nature's lovers only,  
Folded close to Nature's heart,  
Say! whence came the joy impassioned  
In thy fairy blossoms fashioned?

See the waxen green leaves glisten,  
Lift them gently, look and listen;  
Listen, and a voice will reach you  
From the distant past,—will teach you  
Lore of peoples passed away,  
Legend of a by-gone day;  
And the legend's necromancy  
May seem half a perfumed fancy.



Many, many moons ago—

All the world was wrapped in snow,  
All the streams were locked up tight,  
All the trees were furred with white—  
And an old man, quaint and gray,  
Lived alone—the legends say—

In a lodge in that cold forest,  
Where the sun's warm rays were rarest;  
White his beard was as the snow,  
White the locks that fell so low,  
And his furs were fine and white  
Royal ermine, robes of light.

Though his furs laid fold on fold,  
They could not shut out the cold,  
And the old man, gaunt and spare,  
Searched the wood through everywhere  
For dry branches for his fire  
Ere the last red coals expire;

Searched and could not find; for lo!  
All were hidden 'neath the snow.  
Sat the old man down despairing,  
By his fire's last fitful flaring;  
Cried to Mannaboosho bold,  
"Do not let me die of cold!"

But the evil winds blew keen  
All his lodge's skins between,  
And the old man's feeble form  
Shook and shivered in the storm;  
Low he muttered—"Cold the breath  
Of the cruel ice-king Death!"

"I have loved the drifting snow;  
Now I love the warm fire-glow;  
Loved the winds which search and chill,  
Now, the lodge all warm and still;  
Late, too late; cold is the breath  
Of the cruel ice-king Death."

Blew the lodge's door aside,  
And there in the portal wide  
Stood a maiden; fair was she  
As the gods own daughters be,  
Making light the dusky place  
With the beauty of her face.

Cheeks like sweet wild roses, bright  
Her large eyes as fawn's at night;  
Long black locks, like raven's wing,  
Round her lithe form close did cling;  
And her dewy lips' red glow  
Gleamed like rose-hips 'gainst the snow.

Thither she in slender hands  
Bore the budding willow wands;  
Where her black locks fell in showers  
Garlands twined of bursting flowers;  
Grass and ferns fell to her feet,  
And her shoes were lilies sweet.

"Welcome daughter," spake the chief,  
"Though my lodge hold comfort brief,  
It will shield you from the storm;  
But thy hands are glowing warm;  
Tell me maiden, whence thou came  
Thy strange country and thy name."

"I'm the South-wind," answered she;  
"Warmth and cheer I bring to thee;  
Grass springs where my footsteps fall;  
Ice-bound streams I disentrall.  
Art thou then the King of Snow  
Thou the mighty Manito?"

"Manito the great am I;  
At my bidding keen winds fly,  
Fly like shuttles, weaving so  
For the whole world robes of snow;  
And the dancing streams stand still  
In obedience to my will."

"When I breathe," the maiden spake,  
"Earth its winter bonds must break;  
Birds come back and gaily sing,  
And the bright-eyed blossoms fling  
Sweets unto the wild brown bee,  
Who doth gather gladsomely."

Said the old chief, "When I shake  
But my locks the storms awake."

"When I toss my curls in glee,"

Said the maiden cheerily,  
"Soft, warm rains come down in showers,  
Waking grass and grain and flowers."

"When I walk I shake the ground  
And the leaves fall fast around;"  
Said the old chief in his wrath  
"Desolation marks my path."  
But the maid cried "Where I go  
Joy and gladness spring below."

So they talked, until at rest  
Sank the chief's head on his breast;  
Warm the air grew, with no sound  
Sank the old chief on the ground.  
So the Snow King met his death,  
Conquered by the South-wind's breath.

Then the maiden murmured low  
"Farewell, haughty Manito!  
So may cold and cruel pride  
By warm love be turned aside;  
From thy form so cold shall spring  
Flowers to fairest blossoming."

Bright beneath his robes of snow  
Strangely soon green leaves up-grow.  
And the maiden, kneeling there,  
Took from out her bosom fair  
Tinted flowers of waxen sheen,  
Hid them 'neath the leaves of green.

Tripped the maiden fair away;  
Earth was brighter for her stay;  
But to mark the Snow King's place  
Hath sprung up this dainty race,  
Snow-cold with the South-wind's breath,  
So Arbutus blossometh.  
Who would Spring's shy darling see  
Must make search on bended knee:

—DART FAIRTHORNE.



S. P. SMITH, of Towanda, Pa., whose constitution was completely broken down, is cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He writes:

"For eight years, I was, most of the time, a great sufferer from **constipation, kidney trouble, and indigestion**, so that my constitution seemed to be completely broken down. I was induced to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and took nearly seven bottles, with such **excellent results** that my stomach, bowels, and kidneys are in perfect condition, and, in all their functions, as **regular as clock-work**. At the time I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, my weight was only 129 pounds; I now can brag of 159 pounds, and was never in so good health. If you could see me before and after using, you would want me for a **traveling advertisement**. I believe this preparation of Sarsaparilla to be the best in the market to-day." \*

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla**

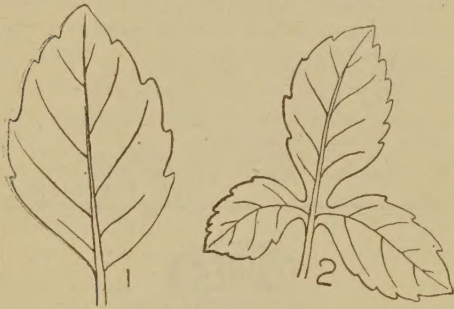
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
**Cures others, will cure you**



## LEAF VARIATION.

**T**H of the numerous subjects and questions in vegetable physiology and morphology, all alike interesting and important for horticulturists and cultivators of plants, not the least in significance is that which deals with the causes of leaf variation.

The multiplicity of transition forms which may be found on herb, shrub and tree are indices which point to the same truth as do the geologic strata which are rich in fossil remains. Both illustrate the development of the simple, to the more complex structure. The simple leaves of the germinating plantlet are regarded as more



nearly typical of the ancestral form; these, however, through successive ages, have become modified. Even they, therefore, represent a more advanced type of leaf than was borne by the ancestral plant. That changing conditions serve to bring about modifications which may extend to the seed germs themselves is in harmony with our idea of evolution.

All that is, shows that the undifferentiated, the simple, comes first in the order of being, and that the complex succeeds it. All serrate, cut, divided, or pinnate leaves comply with this law. They are, one and all, higher types than entire, simple leaves; types which have been able to adapt themselves to changing conditions.

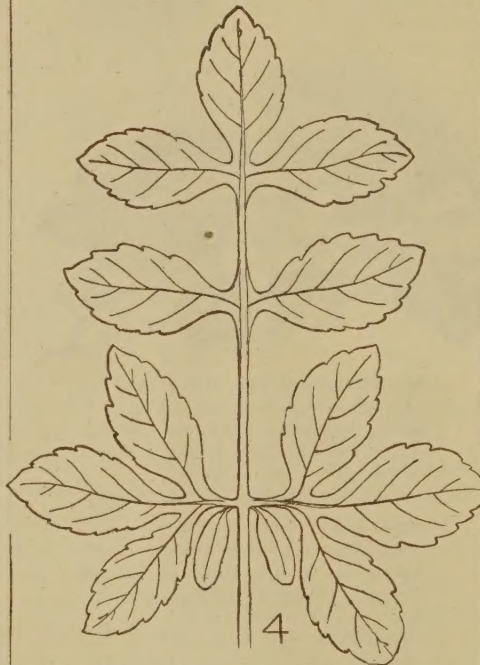
The struggle for carbon dioxide, for sunlight, for life, in short, necessitates a division of the foliage. The air circulates more freely, the sunlight penetrates to every part better, and the resisting power against wind and storm is in-



creased, if the finely divided foliage prevail. The approach of submerged leaves to the structure of the gills of fish, is an emphatic illustration that one purpose of leaf division is to enable the plant to sift more effectually by means of its numerous, rather than large, leaves the carbon dioxide from the air.

The foliage of the cherry tomato, compared with that of the most improved "varieties," is certainly an argument in favor of the assertion that "there is a progressive variation in plants," and that the more divided represents the more advanced type.

Leaf-branching, as Sachs terms the process of division which results in the numerical increase of leaflets or leaves, is illustrated by hosts of plants growing in the vegetable garden or upon the lawn. Among the most common representatives are the tomato, the potato, the dahlia, etc. An extremely interesting series of figures might be given, illustrating the progressive steps, the transition stages or gradations of the leaves of these several plants, were not space limited. A few only of the numerous variations of the dahlia have been chosen. The first leaves of the dahlia are simple, as shown at Fig. 1; later on simple leaves are found branching or only partially divided. As the season advances the branching progresses until the variation from the simple leaf results in a compound leaf, shown at Figs. 2 and 3, and even a decompound leaf of from twelve to fifteen leaflets or more, as indicated at Fig. 4. If the dahlia is left to take care of itself, to struggle with poor soil, and is overrun with weeds, the majority of its foliage will be made up of simple leaves. Compared

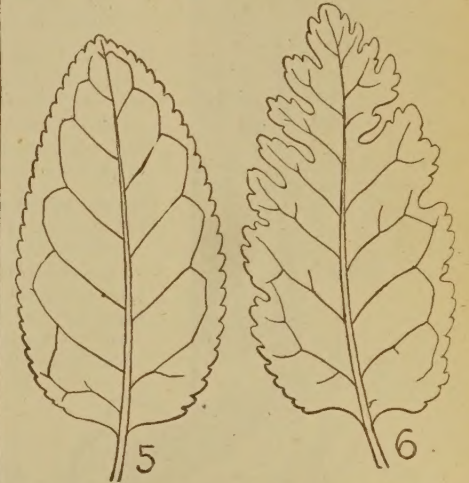


with the carefully cultivated, vigorous plant it would be counted as a "poor relation."

The common horseradish, *Nasturtium Armo-racia*, furnishes a good example of the variation of foliage brought about by changing conditions. Every one is familiar with the large, thrifty, vigorous leaves of this common plant, Fig. 5, but perhaps there are those who may not have observed that in the late summer a manifest change is initiated in the foliage. The rank growth of the plant has produced a mass of leaves which are crowded so closely together that the air circulates but sluggishly through them and the sunlight is partially excluded. This state of affairs means starvation to the new leaves which continue to spring up from the crowded interior, unless they are able to adapt themselves to the changed conditions resulting from this overpopulation. Therefore, as the overcrowding continues to increase, the new leaves become cut and finally pinnatifid.

The transition from the large crenate leaves to the cut forms is very interesting, Figs. 5, 6, 7 and 8. The apex of the leaf first becomes

lobed and irregularly cut, Fig. 6, the lower portion of the leaf remaining unchanged. In about two months' time from the first appearance of these transition forms the entire leaf has become irregularly cut-lobed, Fig. 9. From the middle of October these cut leaves, as far as I have observed, are the only ones produced from the interior of a crowded area. The large crenate leaves surrounding the fall growth succumb to the frosts of autumn. The finely cut or pinnatifid leaves which fill the crown, Fig. 10, remain



green throughout the winter; growth is held in check however until the early spring when they are the first to put forth. The spring growth of perennials is laid out the preceding fall. The flower stalk of the horseradish, therefore, has in germ the cut leaves of the fall and retains them throughout the season, while the individual cut leaves die off as the spring growth advances and are superseded by the familiar crenate leaf. Gray says in his description of the horseradish leaves, "rarely, cut-pinnatifid." I feel convinced, however, through continued observation, that the plant passes through an annual cycle of variation in which the "cut-pinnatifid" leaves are as constant as the so-called typical leaves. Might it not here, parenthetically, be suggested that diagnosis or descriptions of species, varieties of the botanist, "varieties" of the horticulturist and florist, etc., should be fuller, that the vigorous or young shoots with perhaps variable leaves should not be disregarded; that the whole cycle of development be, if possible, recorded, or, at least, not entirely ignored? The confusion of varieties and forms of higher or lower

Worth a Guinea a Box.

A trifling dose from  
a 25-cent box of

**Beecham's  
Pills**

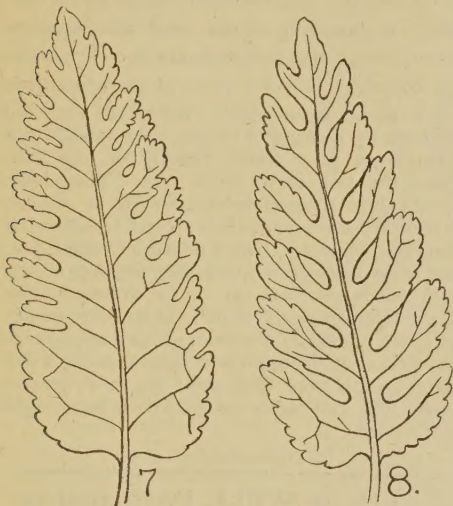
(Tasteless)

will frequently prove  
as effective as a doc-  
tor's prescription.



rank would then possibly be dispelled and greater accuracy in horticultural and botanical literature obtain.

The above examples, as well as many others that have been studied and recorded, seem to indicate that the principles mentioned are those on which a rational explanation may be based of the methods and causes of leaf variation. The method is from the simple to the complex, the primary cause is doubtless found in the ef-



fort to secure the greatest amount of food elements from the atmosphere.

Columbus, O. MRS. W. A. KELLERMAN.

#### CHINESE PINKS.

THE genus dianthus is a most extensive one, embracing as it does some of the most popular flowers in cultivation at the present day. The carnation, picotee pink and Sweet William, all household pets, belong to this genus, and are well known and highly valued for the great beauty and fragrance of their flowers, which by the way, possess a greater variety of shades and tints than can be found in most other genera. The varieties of dianthus, popularly known as Chinese or Japanese pinks, rank among the most useful and brilliant of our summer garden flowers for cutting or decorative purposes, and are deserving of more particular care and attention than they at present receive.

They are hardy biennial plants of dwarf habit, growing from twelve to fifteen inches in height having linear leaves. The flowers which are both single and double are not fragrant; they are from two to three inches in diameter, and exceedingly varied and rich in color, crimson, in both light and dark shades, being often combined with edgings of white, pink and other colors in so great a variety that in a bed of over two hundred plants scarcely any two would be found alike. The flowers are produced in great profusion during the summer and autumn months, the precise time depending entirely on the manner and situation in which the plants are grown. To grow the Chinese pinks to perfection as well as to give them an opportunity to properly develop themselves, they should be given an open, sunny, yet sheltered, situation, and a very deep, well-enriched soil. The plants can be readily transplanted and should be placed about fifteen inches apart each way, and during the summer should be well cultivated, and also watered freely during seasons of drought. Late

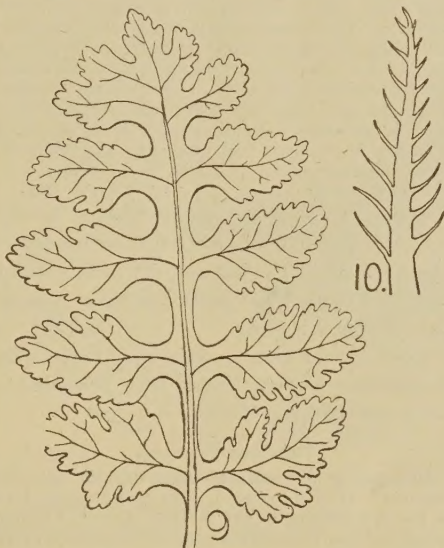
in autumn, as soon as the ground becomes frozen and cold weather sets in, the bed should be lightly covered with branches of cedar, or other similar material, for the winter; this covering can be removed in April and the bed neatly cleaned. The plants will come into bloom very early, and after their beauty is over they can be removed and their place filled with some other plants. In many cases, however, the plants bloom quite well throughout the second summer then, again, they are worthless, so no definite rule can be given, and the cultivator will have to judge from the appearance of the plants whether it is advisable for them to remain or not.

The seed can be sown at any time, in March or April, in well drained pots or pans, filled with rich, loamy soil; sow thinly, cover slightly and place in a warm moist situation close to the glass. As soon as the young plants are well up and strong enough to handle, they should be transplanted into other pans, or shallow boxes, similarly prepared, and placed in rows an inch and a half apart each way. Keep the young plants close and moist until growth commences, then remove to a cooler situation, and grow on until the weather becomes warm and settled, when they can be planted outside. Or, the seed can be sown in a cold frame in April, or on a nicely prepared open border in May, and the young plants treated as above advised, but then they will not flower so early. Among the many varieties the following are the best and most desirable:

*D. Chinensis* is the well known "Chinese" or "Indian pink." Although the flowers are single they are very showy, and by some very much admired.

*D. Chinensis flore pleno*. This is a mixture of the best double varieties, and a good strain should produce a large proportion of double flowers.

*D. Heddewigii* is popularly known as the Japanese pink. It is a magnificent variety, and the colors of the flowers vary from the richest velvety crimson to the most delicate rose. The plants grow about one foot in height, and the individual flowers are from two to three inches in diameter.



*D. Heddewigii flore pleno* is a very showy double flowering variety of the above.

*D. Heddewigii diadematus flore pleno*, or as it is popularly termed, the Diadem pink of German origin. The plants are of dwarf compact habit with very large double flowers, variously colored with rose, maroon and violet.

*D. Heddewigii laciniatus* is of Japanese origin. The individual flowers are from two to three inches in diameter, and the petals are beautifully fringed. The colors are white, red, violet, purple and rich maroon. The plants grow about two feet in height.

*D. Heddewigii laciniatus flore pleno* is a variety of the above with very large and magnificent double flowers of a great variety of colors.

*D. imperialis flore pleno* is the double "Imperial pink." The flowers, which are very beautiful in form and color, vary from pure white to deep crimson, including all intermediate shades.

Floral Park, N. Y. CHAS. E. PARNELL.

#### VERANDA BOXES.

I HAD so much pleasure from my flower boxes last summer that I would like to have others try it this year. In the first place we live on a small hill where the soil dries out so quickly that flowers planted in the yard must be very frequently watered, and every season seems to get dryer, so I concluded I would try some plants in boxes. I had two made out of inch pine, six feet long—the length of the porch on each side of the steps—twelve inches wide and ten inches deep, with holes made in the bottom for drainage; then I painted them white inside and out—the more coats the longer they will last. I put charcoal, bits of broken pots, cobs and coarse soil from an old pig pen in first, and filled up with finer soil from the same place with plenty of sand. Our porch being high I had the boxes set on blocks of wood to raise the top of the boxes even with the edge of the floor. The railing around the porch kept anyone from stepping into the boxes, but narrow wire netting could be stretched from column to column. But, anyway, have the boxes, any kind or size, and put them up against the house or under the windows, up off the ground, as high as necessary, if there are chickens to contend with.

My boxes faced the north, only getting the early morning and late afternoon sun. In them I had begonias, abutilon, farfugium, fuchsia, anthericum, double white petunias, othonna, and heliotrope. I never had so much bloom on heliotropes; petunias were a mass of white. Put anything in that you like, always remembering to put sun-loving plants in a situation where they can have the sun at least part of the day. I also had plenty of variegated tradescantia which I like with begonias.

Now I can't tell you just how often to water the boxes, you must be your own judge. If the boxes are shallow with sandy soil and setting in the hot sun, most likely they will need water every evening and a great deal of it, especially if the plants are large and growing nicely, but don't forget them and let them get dry. If you get half as much bloom as I did I know you will not be sorry you tried flower gardening in boxes.

V. P.

## Two Stepping Stones

to consumption are ailments we often deem trivial—a cold and a cough. Consumption thus acquired is rightly termed "Consumption from neglect."

## Scott's Emulsion

not only stops a cold but it is remarkably successful where the cough has become deep seated.

*Scott's Emulsion is the richest of fat-foods yet the easiest fat-food to take. It arrests waste and builds up healthy flesh.*

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.



## Letter Box.

In this department we shall be pleased to answer any questions relating to Flowers, Vegetables and Plants, or to publish the experiences of our readers. JAMES VICK

### Club-foot in Cabbage.

Can you tell me what is the cause of cabbage having club-foot, and what is good for it?  
Cherry Flats, Pa. MRS. E. S.

The cause of club-foot in cabbage, cauliflower, etc., is now known to be bacteria. The remedy is to plant these crops on new land, or where similar crops have not been raised for a few years past.

### Easter Lily Spindling.

Please tell me what to do with my Easter lily, it has grown about five feet high, is spindling and looks as if it would die. I keep it near the west window in the parlor. E. O'B.

Denver, Ill.

The plant has been grown too rapidly, the temperature has been too high and ventilation insufficient. Keep it in a cooler place and close to the window. Remove it to the open border in spring whether it blooms or not.

### Freesias Not Blooming.

Why do I only get two or three stalks of bloom from my twelve or fifteen largest bulbs of freesias in a pot holding just a half gallon of soil? I have been told lately that the pot was too large. Do they need crowding? V. P.

There is no necessity to crowd the bulbs in the pot. In our own windows this winter freesias have bloomed freely. Perhaps some one may have had experience which has shown failure and the cause of it, and can explain the case here presented.

### Cyclamen.

In the February Magazine Mrs. J. H. L. asks why her cyclamen does not bloom well, and she is told her bulbs are too old. Don't you think there is some other cause? Perhaps they were not started early enough, or the soil was not so good as it should be, or they may not have had enough liquid manure. I have a bulb that is fifteen years old, and as large as the top of a teacup, that gives as many blossoms, and I often think even more, than my youngest mammoth variety. I find they give better returns when they have rich soil, good drainage, and liquid manure as soon as the buds begin to show. I seldom have bloom till March, my window being cool. V. P.

London, Ohio.

### A Dollar Collection.

My dollar collection of bulbs has given me great pleasure. The Easter lily bears two magnificent flowers; the hyacinths were unusually fine; the crocuses, freesia, tulip, iris, jonquil, all bloomed; but the sparaxis, winter aconite and chionodoxa, though green and flourishing will give no blossoms, also the Narcissus bulbocodium. The anemones come up well but soon wither away. I had the same ill luck with them last year. I thought then, that being in a wooden box, perhaps they had not enough drainage. I remedied that this year, but they dry up. However, they have given me one beautifully shaded flower. Can any one of your readers give me any light as to the anemones as well as the sparaxis and the others? What shall I do with my Easter lily bulb? There were directions in an old Magazine but I have lost them. My copy of your Magazine I usually send away. A. B.

Stockbridge, Mass.

### A Light on the Dark Pathway.

An old customer of the Vick seed establishment writes, acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the Floral Guide, and adds:—"I am not doing so much with flowers just now, as my wife, who was mainly interested in them, has become totally blind. She still clings to her house plants, however, and keeps them in a flourishing condition, watering them by feeling."

How strong must be the attachment which

manifests itself in circumstances like these, and how the beauty and the brightness which the plants and flowers have displayed during a lifetime now light up in memory the dark path which our friend at present is traveling! The gospel of the flowers is a gospel of quiet peace and pleasant reflection.

### Asparagus—Carnations.

How long will a bed of asparagus last and be profitable?

How many years will carnations bloom if plants grow nicely? Will the Marguerite last as long as the German? M. A. M.

Arthur, Ill.

Asparagus beds in private gardens are maintained for twenty years or more in good condition, and in market gardens about as long. Their profitability depends on the care which they receive. If they are freely manured every year they can be kept in good order for a quarter of a century, but they quickly fail if neglected.

### Primula obconica—Gypsophilas.

Why has *Primula obconica* so suddenly been dropped from almost every catalogue? Surely it is a fine plant. I would not want to do without mine.

My gypsophilas give me so much pleasure every year that I wish every one would try them; a branch gives an airy elegance to a bouquet that nothing else can. I have two hardy varieties. The annual varieties are lovely, but must be planted each year. V. P.

Gardeners in handling large numbers of *Primula obconica* plants, in course of propagation, have experienced a skin eruption, caused by the hairs on the stems of the plants. This is the cause of their neglect. It is to be regretted, because the plants are really desirable, and in ordinary cultivation are quite harmless.

The gypsophilas are well worthy of attention to use in bouquets and vases of cut flowers.

### Roses—Oleander—Abutilon.

I bought Catharine Mermet and Bride roses two years ago. They have grown well but have not bloomed. The temperature of the room where they are kept averages about seventy degrees. \* \* \* I read in your Magazine that the oleander would bloom in nine months from seed. I have a large tree, five years old, that has never blossomed. What do you think is the reason? I also read of a flowering maple from which the buds had dropped. I find that too dry an atmosphere will cause the buds to drop.

Waterford, Pa.

M. A. McC.

Although the roses mentioned have grown well, yet the conditions altogether are not favorable to bloom. The best course will be to plant them out in good soil in the garden as soon as danger of frost is past.

Changing the oleander from a pot to the open ground may prove to be just what is needed to bring the plant into bloom.

### Tuberous Begonias.

Will you kindly tell me how to start the tuberous begonia? If from the seed, what treatment to give it, and is it difficult to get them to grow? I have a single red one that has been the admiration of every one who saw it. Mrs. M. A.

Monmouth, Oregon.

The culture of tuberous begonias can commence with either seeds or tubers; both are kept in stock by the principal seed dealers. The tubers can be procured in spring and should be at once potted. In form they are concavo-convex; usually when sent out they show signs of starting, but if they should not, it may be well to know that the stem starts from the concave side, and this should be placed uppermost. Plant in light, rich soil, water lightly until the growing leaves call for increased quantities. Keep close to the light and give a warm place. The plants

are easily raised and little subject to insects or diseases. Seeds can be sown from November to March, and even later, though the earlier sowings give the largest tubers, as a rule, at the close of the season.

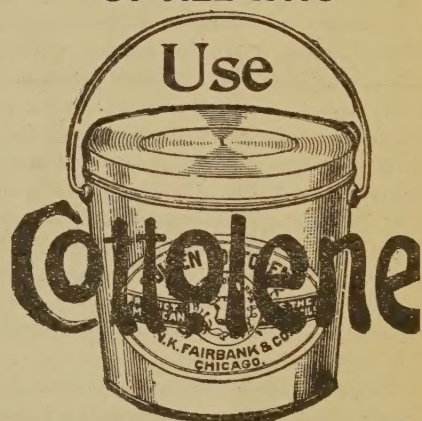
In raising from seed, procure the best seeds; take a small shallow box, such as a small cigar box, for instance, and fill it nearly full of finely sifted loam. Stand the box in a tin or dish of water until the soil has absorbed water sufficient to moisten it. Sow the seeds thinly on the surface. A sprinkling of fine sand may then be given, though they will do quite as well without any covering. Place a pane of glass over the box to retain the moisture. Let all the watering be done by pouring it in the dish, and do not sprinkle or pour water directly on the soil. Place the box in a warm spot. The plants should show themselves in about three weeks. When they have made their second leaves prick them out, planting about a dozen in a small pot, and when these grow so that they begin to crowd each other pot them off singly in small pots. Keep them growing until cool weather comes and then gradually dry them off, and afterwards pack them in dry sand and keep them in a dry place, secure from frost, until about February, when they can again be potted to be brought into bloom.

(Continued on page 93.)

"He is WELL PAID that is well SATISFIED."

—Merchant of Venice.

## The Verdict OF ALL WHO



Is that it

**SATISFIES EVERY DEMAND** of the careful housekeeper for frying and shortening purposes. It is far cheaper than butter, more economical than lard because it goes twice as far, and is sure to produce good results without waste. Therefore

**IT PAYS WELL TO USE**

# Cottolene

GET THE GENUINE.

Sold by all grocers in three and five pound pails. Made only by

**THE  
N. K. FAIRBANK  
COMPANY**

Chicago, New York, Boston, Montreal, San Francisco, Philadelphia, St. Louis.





## A MISCONCEPTION.

When Aunt Jemima came to town  
In all her Sunday clothes,  
Upon a fence she saw an ad.  
Of rubber garden-hose.  
"That's just the thing for me," she cried.  
"A pair or two I'll get;  
For when I weed my posy-bed  
My ankles get so wet."

—Judge.

## Sweet Peas in the House.

A Texas friend writes to James Vick's Sons, sending also a pretty pencil sketch of sweet peas, saying: "I send you a little sketch of sweet peas drawn by my wife. This little drawing is from nature. I bought the seeds from you and we raised the plants in the house. Sweet peas can be grown in winter time if kept cool and moist and not allowed to freeze."

As a house-plant the sweet pea will, no doubt, accommodate itself to indoor conditions such as found at the South much more readily than those of the North where the heavy firing necessary to give the proper warmth to the rooms causes a dryness of atmosphere not congenial to plant growth.

**THE EARLY SPRING.**—The spring season is opening earlier than it has for many years. Already not only the robins but the blue birds are here, and have been for several days. The silver maples commenced to open two days since and are now, March 13, nearly in full bloom. There are many indications of an early season. Perhaps with it there may be late frosts to damage the fruit crops, but we must hope not. No end of work now in the garden, and every effort must be made to keep abreast of it, for running behind is losing the race.

## How to Think in Foreign Tongues.

The Living Method of Learning How to Think in French, and How to Think in German, are the titles of manuals which have been prepared and issued by Charles F. Kroch, A. M., Professor of Languages in the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J. The prices of the manuals are \$1.00 and \$1.50, respectively. The peculiarity of this method is the use of common expressions accompanied, whenever possible, with appropriate gestures to indicate the act expressed by the words, and these are frequently repeated with many variations in a manner to impress them indelibly on the mind. In this way the pupil is enabled to mentally grasp the idea with the utterance of each sentence. The peculiar difficulties of the languages are successively overcome by a properly graded series of drills carrying the learner to a full and free use of the foreign tongues. This new method imparts a life to the learner of a language which is not possible with the old manner of study, and it is evident that its superiority will quickly gain for it recognition everywhere by teachers and pupils. It is already indorsed by some of the highest authorities in the country.



THE FAIR GARDENER.

"A rosebud set with little willful thorns,  
And sweet as English air could make her, she,"  
—Tennyson.

Women are finding that seed raising is a suitable and practical way of earning money and in many cases, it is within our knowledge of many who are not only successful at it, but who run market gardens and floral establishments and make money thereby. Why should they not? The labor is not excessive, and the outdoor exposure brings a bright color to the cheek, in nature's life blood, and therefore good health and a feeling of independence—"Practical Garden Points," published by Messrs. James Vick's Sons, is very suggestive in this line of thought.

Someone said "A little fancy with more of

fact makes a good combination," and our illustration of the "Fair Gardener" just gives a hint of both. The interest that the fair sex takes in the farm and garden is more than repaid by the profits, and many a woman who is practically the slave of the kitchen can by looking up the matter in a common-sense way earn enough to more than pay the cost of a servant and thus be relieved of the drudgery of the household.

A wife should be the helpmeet of the husband and not the servant and is entitled to her share of the enjoyments of life.

*Vick's Seeds contain the germ of life. They grow, flourish and produce abundantly.*





ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL, 1894.

Entered in the Post Office at Rochester as "second-class" matter.

*Vick's Monthly Magazine* is published at the following rates, either for old or new subscribers.

These rates include postage:

One copy one year, in advance, Fifty Cents.

One copy twenty-seven months (two and one-fourth years), full payment in advance, One Dollar.

A Club of Five or more copies, sent at one time, at 40 cents each, without premiums. Neighbors can join in this plan.

**Free Copies.**—One free copy additional will be allowed to each club of ten (in addition to all other premiums and offers), if spoken of at the time the club is sent.

All contributions and subscriptions should be sent to Vick Publishing Co., at Rochester, N. Y.

#### ADVERTISING RATES.

\$1.25 per agate line per month; \$1.18 for 3 months, or 200 lines; \$1.12 for six months, or 400 lines; \$1.06 for 9 months, or 600 lines; \$1.00 for 1 year, or 1000 lines. One line extra charged for less than five.

All communications in regard to advertising to Vick Publishing Co., New York office, 38 Times Building, H. P. Hubbard, Manager.

Average monthly circulation 1893, 200,000.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE best seed is the cheapest, they are like truth, which always breeds ever, new and better truth.

PUT up the flag. Let a spirit of loving, wise, lofty patriotism be diffused through every school district in the land.

DID you tell your neighbor how much you appreciate the monthly visit of VICK'S? Read the "sixty day offer" below and act at once.

EACH and every month hereafter our front cover page will be adorned with a special illustration appropriate to the month. The crocus and pansies this month speak of brighter things to come.

EACH day's events put to proof our intelligence and we constantly manifest it in our action or want of action. Intelligence in farming or gardening is a premium that is sure to bring success. "With brains, sir!" is needed everywhere.

"THE world can take its choice but it *must* take also the consequences. There is in this kind of a character a sort of architectural nobleness—it stands there like a great solid, square built edifice, finished symmetrically, complete. You judge that a true builder built it, and he did. Put thought and wisdom in the head of the world, and we shall fight *all* battle victoriously."—*Journal of Education*. Just so will it be with seed, planting and harvest. Plant only the best, attend them carefully and you will be victorious in the end.

A SIXTY DAY OFFER.—Pure and elevating is what we aim to make Vick's Magazine. We give more practical knowledge and facts in the year than any other publication of its kind. Have you any neighbors who do not take it? Send us their names and 30 cents for each one and we will send the Magazine for one year. You, dear reader, can keep the difference. This is a *special offer* and good only for sixty days from April 1st.

#### TRAINING TOMATOES.

Experiments made with tomatoes at the Tennessee Experiment Station have shown that in a comparison of different methods of training the largest yield was made by training to three stems, the next by training to two stems, and least by single-stem training. In another experiment, comparing single-stem training with no training, the yield from the former was at rate of 910 bushels per acre; from the untrained area 340 bushels. The difference in yield is regarded as due to the greater number of trained plants that can be grown on a given area. The trained plants were set at distances of one by three feet. Among the advantages of single-stem training are mentioned increased earliness, larger and smoother fruit, larger fruit, greater ease of picking, and decrease in the injury from rot and from insect enemies.

#### THE STANDARD DICTIONARY.

This great work, which has been in progress for several years, is now drawing towards completion. It is expected to be issued entire by May or June. The first volume of the two-volume edition has been sent out and receives the highest commendations from all sources. It would require a large space to indicate definitely the many excellencies and points of superiority of this dictionary, many of which are new features and distinguish it from all predecessors. Briefly it can be said that the literary work in its production has been performed by a large number of the ablest scholars in America and Great Britain and thus has authority which is equivalent to a consensus of the educated intellects of English-speaking countries. Some two hundred and fifty office editors have been directly engaged on the work together with hundreds of persons in other capacities. Representative men in every profession, business and trade have contributed information in regard to their special pursuits. The work on this dictionary, therefore, unlike that of Johnson or of our own Noah Webster, is not that of one man but of hundreds of men each eminent in his own particular way. The most eminent philologists and lexicographers and the leading scholars of the world have approved the plans and the execution of the work. Hundreds of engravings illustrate the text, and it is further enriched by many full page plates in black and white and in colors.

When completed it will contain over 2,200 pages of quarto size; over 4,000 illustrations made expressly for the work; 280,000 words; more than twice the number of words in any single-volume dictionary, and 50,000 more than in any dictionary of the language. Whoever wishes to examine the merits of this great work or to learn particulars in regard to it can do so by applying to the Funk and Wagnalls Company of New York.

#### NEW JERSEY HORTICULTURE.

It is always refreshing to a horticulturist to have a report from the New Jersey Horticultural Society, and the volume of "Proceedings" of the session held in January last sustains the good reputation of this vigorous Society. The two hundred well filled pages are crowded with good thoughts from practical gardeners and fruit-

growers. A few subjects only can be mentioned. The President of the Society, Mr. E. Williams, in his address scored the Secretary of Agriculture for his attack on the Granges in his Chicago speech last summer before the Farmers' Congress.

Mr. Charles Parry read a paper on "Spraying." He advises spraying with Paris green for the codlin moth, and it will at the same time have some effect in decreasing the number of curculios which do great damage by stinging the apples.

"The use of the Bordeaux mixture has become extremely common for a variety of fungoid diseases. Many fruit-growers use it regularly on their apple as well as pear trees, and it is no doubt beneficial not only in securing finer fruit the year it is used, but by keeping the leaves healthy and hanging late on the trees, more fruit buds are formed and a heavier crop of fruit secured for the following year."

Bordeaux mixture does not prevent the mildew of pea vines; it has little effect on the gooseberry mildew. Although we have never made the trial of sulphide of potash on these plants we think it would be effective. The effect of Bordeaux mixture on potato vines he reports as good. Also on grape vines, preventing the rot; but now we have learned how to conquer this disease the fruit is not worth the grower's attention, as so much of it is raised that its price in market is below the cost of raising.

In a discussion on the black knot on cherry trees, Mr. Matthews remarked that if you look for it in time you will have no trouble. As soon as I see one begin to grow, he said, I just take my knife and cut it off, for the larger it becomes the more trouble it will make for the tree. Professor Halstead advised that the pieces cut away should be burned to destroy the spores, otherwise they would go on producing spores in the brush heap. Mr. Matthews replied, That is just what I did. Two years ago you gave us a talk at Flemington, after which I watched the thing closely and followed your advice. I stand here today to thank you. I know that others have done the same and good results have followed. The same course pursued with the knot on the plum would prove equally satisfactory if every one in the community would follow it. Its prevalence is due to neglect.

## PURIFY YOUR BLOOD

The blood is the life, and pure blood is necessary in order to have good health. Medical science has demonstrated that many diseases, like scrofula, rheumatism and catarrh, are caused by an impure or impoverished condition of the blood. This is the chief reason for the great success of

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

•In curing these diseases. It acts directly upon the blood and thus removes the cause. Scrofula, salt rheum, boils, pimples, are danger signals put out as a warning that the blood is not right, and all of these troubles are speedily cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA CURES

HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills, constipation, biliousness, sick headache, indigestion.



## A PHYSICIAN TALKS.

### THE REMARKABLE STORY AND AFFIDAVIT OF DR. LEWIS BLUNDIN.

Afflicted with Paralysis for Twenty-five Years  
—Pronounced Incurable by the Fore-  
most Physicians of the World—A  
Case of World Wide Interest.

(From the Philadelphia Times.)

Many survivors of our late war left the ranks unwounded but with broken constitutions; an instance in point, is Lewis D. Blundin, a resident of Hulmeville, Bucks Co., Pa. In relating his experiences and what he had suffered in consequence of the hardships he had encountered Mr. Blundin said:

"I was born at Bridgewater, Penna., in 1841, and went through the war as private, sergeant and hospital steward in Company C, 28th Pennsylvania Volunteers. My service was active and while in Georgia I had an attack of typhoid fever, which left me weak and a ready victim for future disease. My kidneys were then affected and this finally developed into spinal trouble which lasted through my army service. In 1866 I was mustered out with an honorable discharge and entered the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia as a student. I graduated two years later with a diploma but did not practice. At that time I was living in Manayunk. One day, after I had graduated, I was lying on a sofa at my home in Manayunk, when I felt a cold sensation in my lower limbs as though the blood had suddenly left them. When I tried to move them I was horrified at the discovery that I was paralyzed from my hips to my toes. The paralysis was complete and a pin or a pinch of the flesh caused no pain. I could not move a muscle. I called in Dr. William C. Todd of Philadelphia. He made a careful and exhaustive examination of my case, sounding and testing and finally announced that my trouble was caused by inflammation of the spinal cord, and that I would likely have another stroke of paralysis. I consulted Dr. I. W. Gross and Dr. Pancoast of Jefferson College, Philadelphia, with the same result. I called in Dr. Morehouse, of Philadelphia, who said that no amount of medicine would ever prove of the slightest benefit to me.

"One day last September I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I sent for one box. I had always been troubled with a sort of vertigo after my first stroke of paralysis to such an extent that when I got out of my bed my head would swim and I had difficulty in saving myself from falling. My appetite was bad, digestive organs ruined and no assimilation of food. In addition to my many other ailments, rheumatism held a prominent place. By the time I had finished the first box of Pink Pills I was comparatively free from these minor ills. My appetite returned, the digestive organs got down to their daily grind and the rheumatism disappeared. I was much encouraged and immediately sent for half a dozen boxes of Pink Pills. Relief followed upon relief with astonishing rapidity. First one ailment would disappear, then another until the pills got to work upon the foundation stones of my trouble—paralysis. I felt a sense of exhilaration and the general effect was beneficial, becoming more so each day. Noting this fact, I increased the dose from one to two pills after each meal for a few days. Before I had taken the six boxes of pills, I was sitting in my chair one afternoon, when I felt a curious sensation in my left foot. Upon investigation, I found it had flexed, or, in other words, become movable, and I could move it. From that time on my improvement was steady and it was not long before I was walking around on crutches with little or no discomfort. It was three years before taking the Pink Pills that I had been able to use the crutches at any

time. My health is daily improving and I feel sure that Pink Pills have done me more good than all the doctors and all the medicine in the country and as they are not costly I can easily afford the treatment."

Mr. Blundin tells of another remarkable cure effected by the use of Pink Pills. It was one of his old comrades in the army, who since the war has resided in Michigan. He has been a sufferer from rheumatism nearly all his life. "I know," said Mr. Blundin, "that there have been times when he could not lift his arms to his head, or even his hands to his mouth, because of chronic rheumatism. He read in a Detroit paper of a wonderful cure made by Pink Pills and bought a box. His cure was sudden and complete. Knowing that I was a sufferer from rheumatism, along with my other ills, he wrote me about his recovery and advised me to try them. I was then using them. He said he had perfect control of his arms and hands and could use them freely without experiencing any pain. He added that as a cure for rheumatism the Pills were the most complete in the world. My case alone proves that, for I am confident that my greatly benefited condition is due solely to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

Sworn to before me this 15th day of May, 1893.  
GEORGE HARRISON, Not. Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills restore pale people and sallow complexions to the glow of health and are a specific for all the troubles peculiar to the female sex, while in the case of men they effect a radical cure in cases arising from worry, overwork or excesses, and are an unfailing specific for the most obstinate forms of paralysis or rheumatism.

They are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and Brockville, Ont., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cts. a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.

## NATURE'S EASTER ANGEL.

From the south or from the west  
With the red shield on his breast,  
Singing clear "Awake! Arise!"  
Nature's Easter angel flies.  
Buried life that listened long  
For his resurrection song  
Breaks the tomb and upward springs  
While the Easter angel sings.  
—Youth's Companion.

## FROM A POTATO PRIZETAKER.

Potatoes Yield 72-fold.

PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA., Feb. 19, 1894.

JAMES VICK'S SONS, Rochester, N. Y.,

As one of the prize-takers on American Wonder potatoes I entered the contest with little or no hope of being a winner, since this section of country is not so well adapted to potato culture as many others. The season was a very unfavorable one on account of drouth. But I am highly pleased with both varieties. I bought from you 1/4 bushel each of Maggie Murphy and American Wonder. I raised 18 bushels, of each variety, of as fine potatoes as was ever grown in this part of the State.

J. C. GREENE.

The true Southern watermelon is a boon apart and not to be mentioned with common things. It is chief of the world's luxuries, king by the grace of God over all fruits of the earth. When one has tasted it, he knows what the angels eat. It was not a Southern watermelon that Eve took. We know it because she repented.  
—Pudd'nhead Wilson's Calendar.

EARLY CROPS AND INSECTS.—With many kinds of vegetables their chances for resisting insects is better if they are in early. Onions demand attention as soon as the land can be worked. Put in smooth peas first and wrinkled kinds a little later.

**An Easter Riddle**

Humpty dumpty sat on a wall,  
Humpty dumpty had a great fall,

**ALL FINEST VARIETIES**  
**VEGETABLE SEEDS**

VICK'S welcome now greets you the same as of yore,  
Its pages are beaming with crimson and gold.  
While the artist and typist its riddles unfold.  
Good news for the housewife its columns delight.  
'Tis the amateur's joy and the gardener's delight.  
All of Vick's latest novelties here you will find  
To gladden the eye and enoble the mind.  
The Hibiscus Sunset, the Sweet Charming Pea,  
Florence Glory (Brazilian), which heralds the dawn,  
Morning Glory and the Buckeye tomato  
And Vick's Branch Red and the Murphy potato.  
The Bright Royal Red and the hop to the poppy and rose.  
And dozens of others these pages disclose.  
From the "mum" and the hop to the poppy and rose.  
While the pioneer standards, that always appear  
In the message we've sent out for many a year,  
Which our patrons have trusted and tried heretofore,  
Are crowding these pages as never before.  
And this marvel of beauty (now mark the expense),  
Can be bought with an outlay of only Ten Cents;  
And even this trifle—as proof of good deeds,  
We return to the sender when ordering seeds.

**1894.**

**James Vick's Sons,**  
Rochester, N. Y.

**VICK'S SEEDS NEVER FAIL**

Address, . . . . .

Stacey, Tremain & Mich, "Herald"

All the Kings' horses— and all the Kings' men,  
Could not put Humpty up whole again.



## OUR NEW 1894 FLOWER SEED OFFER.

A Magnificent Collection of **FLOWER SEEDS** 200 Varieties, **FREE!**

An Unparalleled Offer by an Old and Reliable Publishing House! The Ladies' World is a large 90-page, 80-column Illustrated Magazine for ladies and the family circle. It is devoted to stories, poems, ladies' fancy work, home decoration, house-keeping, fashions, hygiene, juvenile reading, etiquette, etc. To introduce this charming ladies' paper into 100,000 homes where it is not already taken, we now make the following colossal offer: Upon receipt of only 12 Cents in silver or stamps, we will send The Ladies' World for Three Months and to each subscriber we will also send Free and postpaid, a large and magnificent Collection of Choice Flower Seeds, 200 varieties, including Pansies, Verbenas, Chrysanthemums, Asters, Phlox Drummondii, Balsam, Cypress Vine, Stocks, Digitalis, Double Zinnia, Pinks, etc., etc. Remember twelve cents pays for the magazine three months and this entire magnificent Collection of Choice Flower Seeds, put up by a first-class Seed House and warranted fresh and reliable. No lady can afford to miss this wonderful opportunity. We guarantee every subscriber many times the value of money sent, and will refund your money and make you a present of both seeds and Magazine if you are not satisfied. Do not confound this offer with the catchpenny schemes of unscrupulous persons. Write to-day. Don't put it off! Six subscriptions and six Seed Collections sent for 60 cents.

**SPECIAL OFFER!** To any lady sending us 12 cents for above offer, and naming the paper in which she saw this advertisement, we will send free, in addition to all the above, one packet of the celebrated Marguerite Carnation (half-dwarf variety), the only Carnation that will bloom from seed the first season. It produces in great abundance, large, exquisitely fragrant flowers of the most brilliant hues, in the various shades of white, red, pink and variegated, fully 80 per cent. being double. Plants begin to bloom in four months after planting, and continue in great profusion until frost comes. This packet of seeds is alone worth the price charged for the entire combination. Upon receipt of a Thirty-cent subscription price) we will send The Ladies' World for One Year, together with our magnificent Collection of Choice Flower Seeds above described, likewise one packet of the extensively advertised and popular Marguerite Carnation. Address: S. H. MOORE & CO., 27 Park Place, New York.



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\$30.00 to \$50.00 saved on many new and second-hand Bicycles. Lists free. Over 2,000 in stock. Cash or time.  
**AGENTS WANTED.**

**BUGGY \$45.00** Leather quarter top. Guaranteed for two years. Equal to those of other makes costing \$75. For years they have given superior satisfaction as thousands will testify. We are the only manufacturers who are willing to ship subject to your inspection, the vehicle to be returned to us, we paying all charges, if not as represented. Catalogue cheerfully mailed to any address. **PIONEER MFG. CO.,** Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.

**CARBOLIC ACID FOR CARNATION RUST.**—I. A. Tracht & Son, of Galion, Ohio, say that: "Among the different remedies for carnation rust mentioned in the *American Florist* we have not noticed anyone as using carbolic acid as a preventive. We have used this acid this winter and have found it quite as effective as the copper solution, and it is much more quickly prepared and applied. We use about three tea-spoonsful to a bucket of water, and apply it with a syringe.

**THIS, THAT, AND THE OTHER.**

A little rill of melody comes tinkling down the hill;  
The willows by the river are flushed with misty green;  
The alders shake their tassels, and all the maples thrill  
Through every vein, as sunward their gray old branches lean.

It's good to feel the kisses of the warm wind on one's cheek;  
There's a strange, sweet sense of kinship with every happy thing;  
One feels an utter rapture that he hardly cares to speak—  
Just to sit out in the sunshine and be glad that it is spring.

Of course you are going to have sweet peas, and plenty of them. Then be sure to plant them early, and deep. I wouldn't give much for late sown or shallow planted ones. They must be covered deep enough to enable their roots to reach down into the moist earth, where they will not feel the influence of the "dry spell" which is pretty sure to come later. Keep their roots cool and moist. That's the secret of growing this flower well.

Be sure to have plenty of mignonette. You want so much of it that you feel safe in cutting freely. It is one of the most useful flowers we have for cutting.

Be sure to put out a plant or two of the Variegated Hop. It is a charming plant for covering screens or verandas. Its leaves are quite as beautiful as many flowers are. This reminds me to say that the old hop of our gardens is one of the best vines for covering large surfaces, because it grows so rapidly and luxuriantly. It isn't a pleasing plant to handle without gloves, but it is pleasing to look at.

Of course you will have a bed of pansies. If you haven't any plants from last year it is a good plan to buy enough young plants of the florist to fill a small bed. These will give you flowers during the early part of the season. Sow a paper of the best seed you can get to furnish strong, healthy plants for fall flowering.

And be sure to have a bed of Tea roses. They will be the most useful plants you have to cut from. Those who care very little for ordinary flowers are always pleased with a rose. Small plants, provided they are well rooted, soon come into flower and continue to blossom all the season, if cut occasionally and given a rich soil. For the throat, the hair, or the buttonhole, there is nothing quite so desirable. They combine beauty of form and color with the sweetest fragrance, and the combination represents the ideal flower.

If you have a tiny lawn, don't spoil it by making it look as if it had an eruptive disease, as it will if you scatter flower beds all over it. Have these along one side of it, but leave a solid space of green between the house and the street.

If you want a grand show plant half a dozen hydrangeas—the hardy kind—in a group. A dozen will give greater pleasure, if your yard is large enough to allow it. Planted in a mass the effect is exceedingly fine when the plants are in flower. One doesn't understand the decorative possibilities of this plant by seeing specimens planted singly.

If possible, plant so that the group will have a good background of evergreens.

Of course you will have hollyhocks. Every amateur florist will if he is wise. Like the hydrangea, the hollyhock is always most effective when grouped. I would never advise planting it singly.

It is a good plan to sow a paper of hollyhock

seed each summer. By doing this you have a fresh lot of young plants for each season's flowering, and it is from your young plants that you must expect your finest flowers.

If I were asked to name the best general-purpose hardy border plant I would select the perennial phlox. It gives an almost solid mass of color, blooms for many weeks, and its carmines, reds, and purples are exceedingly rich in tone. And it is so very easy to take care of. Give it a good, rich soil, keep the grass and weeds away from it, and that is all you need do for it.

Turn your pot plants frequently if you want them to take on a good shape. The sun draws them toward the window and in a short time, if left alone, they become one-sided. Do not allow this to take place.

Now is the time to start new plants of the fuchsia for summer flowering.

EBEN E. REXFORD.

**MORE POTASH NEEDED.**

1. Fodder crops, pasture grasses, corn stover and hay all remove large amounts of potash from the soil, and these crops occupy a large proportion of our improved lands.

2. The urine of our domestic animals contains about four-fifths of the total potash of their excrements.

3. When urine is allowed to waste, the manure is poor in potash.

4. When manures are exposed to rains, much of the potash, being soluble, is washed away.

5. Nearly all the special fertilizers are especially rich in phosphoric acid, and do not contain enough potash.

6. Superphosphates were the first fertilizers to come into general use among our farmers.

7. When the farmer buys a fertilizer, he still nine times out of ten, calls for a phosphate.

8. As a result of the above conditions, our soils seem to be quite generally in need of more liberal applications of potash.

9. In the case of corn the need of potash appears to be particularly prominent.

10. For a good crop of corn the fertilizer used should supply 100 to 125 lb. of actual potash per acre; 200 to 250 lb. of muriate of potash or one ton (50 bu.) of good wood ashes will do this.

11. With ordinary farm or stable manure it will generally pay to use some potash for corn; 125 to 150 lb. of muriate of potash has given profitable results.

12. The liberal use of potash means more clover in our fields, more nitrogen taken from the air, more milk in the pail, a richer manure heap, and store-houses and barns full to overflowing. It means also a sod which when turned will help every other crop.

13. For the potato crop the sulphate appears to be much superior to the muriate of potash, promoting both yield and quality in much higher degree; 300 to 400 lb. of high grade sulphate of potash furnishes enough of this element.

14. For oats, rye and grass, nitrate of soda applied just as the growth begins in spring has proved very beneficial; 300 to 400 lb. per acre should be applied.—Prof. W. P. Brooks, Massachusetts Agricultural College.

**HOLLYHOCK DISEASES.**—Mr. John Clark of Fifeshire, Scotland, says, in the *American Florist*, "I have been a grower of these stately flowers for many years, before double flowers were known, and have had to combat with the various diseases which the whole mallow family is subject to. For some years I have syringed the plants with a weak solution of Per Mangate of Magnesia, and can now grow clean, healthy stock. Any one can try the remedy as it is neither much trouble nor expense." We suppose what is meant is permanganate of magnesia. The remedy is a simple one and we advise a trial of it.

**HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE ROLLERS**

**NOTICE**

NAME THIS *Stewart Hartshorn* LABEL AND GET **THE GENUINE HARTSHORN**



BOOK NOTICES.

**THE BOOK OF THE FAIR.**  
—This grand publication of the Bancroft Company of Chicago is the most complete record of the great exposition, and it continues its issues with all the fidelity of report and illustration that has characterized it from the first. Part 12 has appeared and its engravings and letter-press are of the highest order. All who know Mr. Bancroft's work need not be told how faithful and complete in every detail of the great fair is this elegant work.

**GREENHOUSE CONSTRUCTION.**—With this title a manual has recently appeared on the building, heating, ventilating and arrangement of greenhouses, and the construction of hotbeds, frames and plant pits. It is written by L. R. Taft, Professor of Horticulture and Landscape Gardening, at the Michigan Agricultural College, and is published by the Orange Judd Co., of New York. We are pleased to mention this book to our readers, because something of the kind is frequently called for, and furthermore for the reason that we can recommend it unqualifiedly. The descriptions are full and clear and well illustrated and all points of greenhouse construction are completely unfolded.

**YANKEE DOODLE AT THE FAIR.**—The glories of the Columbian Exposition will not fail to be perpetuated if type and engraving will insure their immortality. No great world's fair has ever been so faithfully exploited in print and the means of portrayal in engravings has never before been so perfect. In the publication with the title at the head of this paragraph a serious effort has been made to produce a work as varied and as exhaustive of the best resources of modern book-making as the Fair of which it treats was of modern civilization. Neither pains nor expense have been spared to give to this publication an artistic, rather than a mere cataloguing value. It is to be issued in a series of 12 numbers at \$1 a number. The publisher is George Barrie, 1313 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Each number will be issued in an original cover, designed by an artist of note, printed in about nine colors in fac-simile typographies, and will contain two full-page plates printed by the same method, together with twenty-four pages of text by writers of merit, illustrated in colors, tints, and black and white, after paintings in oil, water-color, etc., etc., especially prepared for the work. We cannot express ourselves too highly in regard to the elegant appearance of this work.



These four women, and four million others, are to-day wearing Dr. Warner's Coraline Corsets. Made in 25 different patterns, to fit every variety of figure—tall, short, slender, stout, either long, short, or medium waisted. The right one fits like custom-made. \$1 to 12. Highest grade Parisian styles. Sold everywhere. Warner Bros., Makers, New York and Chicago.


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**Indiana Bicycle Co.**  
Z St., Indianapolis, Ind., U. S. A.





## EASTER.

What have you brought us, gentle Spring?  
Songs the robins and blue birds sing,  
Emerald robes for branches bare,  
Blossoms of woodland, fresh and fair.  
I bring new life to the waking rill,  
I clothe in loveliness vale and hill,  
I call from the dark, unsightly mold  
Lilies of white with hearts of gold  
To crown the beautiful Easter.

What does the welcome Easter bring?  
Carols of joy the children sing,  
Praise to One who has died to save,  
Hope that springs from an empty grave.  
It tells of a prison with broken bars,  
Of life and beauty beyond the stars.  
And when the days of our years are told,  
Out of the sepulchre, dark and cold,  
God's lilies shall crown the Easter.

<b>BARKLEY</b>	<b>BARKLEY</b>
HARNESS	ROAD CARTS
\$5.50	\$10.00
<b>FRANK B. BARKLEY MFG. CO.</b> CHICAGO, ILL. Catalogue Free.	
\$55.00	\$70.00
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**CANCER.** No pain, knife or plaster. Purely vegetable. Cures cancer, tumor & scrofula. Send for testimonials. C. H. Mason, M. D., Chatham, N. Y.

**LADIES!** A friend in need is a friend indeed. For particulars address, with stamp, THE WOMAN'S MED. HOME, BUFFALO, N. Y.

**HAIR.** A beautiful moustache on the smoothest face by using the wonderful W. & C. HAIR GROWER. Never fails. It also keeps the hair from falling, cleanses the scalp, removes all dandruff and diseases of the hair and scalp. 25c. box, sealed, by mail. Address W. & C. CO., 826 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

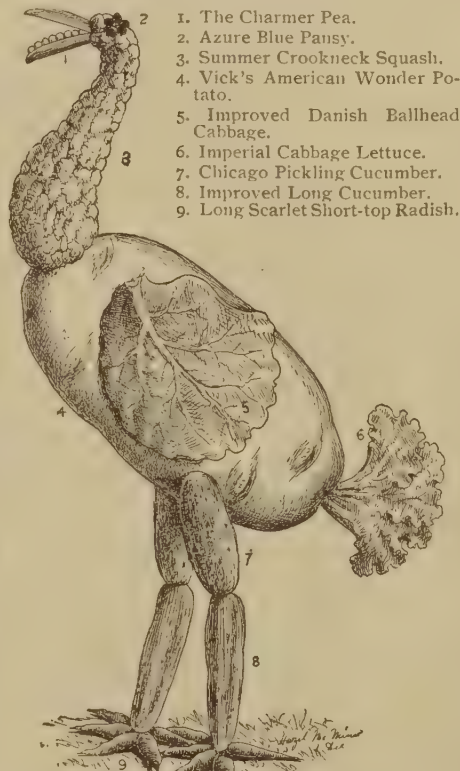
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**\$525** Agent's profits per month. Will prove it or pay forfeit. New Articles just out. A \$1.50 sample and terms free. Try us. Childerster & Son, 28 Bond St., N. Y.

**SITUATION WANTED.**—By an energetic first-class man, as head gardener; have had 20 years experience in the best gardens in England among orchids, stove plants, grapes, etc., renovating old and laying out of new gardens; last seven years as head; first-class references, age 34. Address, stating terms to Mr. Young, 250 Smith St., Hartford, Conn.

## RARA AVIS.

The accompanying sketch shows a unique ornithological specimen. By a process of evolution in modern times the peculiar organization of this strange creature has been effected. A close inspection will show that it is a connecting link between the vegetable and the animal kingdom. It has the general form of a bird, and yet when its different members are examined, they are found to present many points of interest on account of their divergence in many ways from the usual characteristics of birds generally. The naturalist in examining a strange bird first critically analyses the form of feet, bill



1. The Charmer Pea.
2. Azure Blue Pansy.
3. Summer Crookneck Squash.
4. Vick's American Wonder Potato.
5. Improved Danish Ballhead Cabbage.
6. Imperial Cabbage Lettuce.
7. Chicago Pickling Cucumber.
8. Improved Long Cucumber.
9. Long Scarlet Short-top Radish.

Vick's American Wonder.

Original sketch from nature by Miss Hazel McMinn.

and wings, and following this very proper arrangement we shall notice that the feet have a strange departure from the ordinary form. Evidently it is a land bird, as there is no web between the toes, and the creature could not sustain itself in water for any length of time, and in fact, there is enough known of its history to enable us to say that it increases in growth faster on dry land than in moist, springy or boggy ground. Breeders of the bird often underdrain the breeding ground, so sensitive is it to moisture, quite like the young turkey in this respect. The supernumerary toes disqualify the creature

from scratching; even an attempt to do so would result in failure and be apt to trip it up. These indications of the feet structure are also borne out by the known habits of the bird. It has never attempted to scratch. This might seem strange since the bill at first sight appears to be fitted for pecking at worms. But it may also be seen that it is admirably adapted to take in peas. Good garden peas are its favorite food and especially Vick's Charmer, and its worms are supplied in this way. Its legs, as may be noticed, are somewhat cumbersome. The comparatively small wing indicates poor flying power, and in fact, the creature is thoroughly domestic. The body is well formed and plump and of excellent culinary qualities, being placed on the table either boiled, roasted or fried, and is in prime order when "done brown." Our space does not allow a further examination in detail, and we conclude by saying that it is a favorite table dish even by vegetarians, and is coming so rapidly into general use that it now forms a portion of the menu of many well-appointed families.

## WON THEIR SPURS.

Among the real novelties of the times, which have attracted the public notice, probably nothing has created such enthusiasm, or so successfully provided for a want long felt in thousands of homes, as the portable self-heating folding bath tubs, manufactured by the Mosely Folding Bath Tub Co., of Chicago, whose advertisement appears on another page. The merits and advantages of this progressive idea were fully established and confirmed by the interest and liberal patronage accorded at the recent World's Fair. From a modest introduction, the demand has steadily developed to large proportions and a well established trade. Intrinsic worth, backed up by untiring energy of the management and judicious advertising, has won a well merited success. We speak advisedly in the matter, our Mr. Jas. Vick, Sr., having confirmed their merit by use in his summer residence.

## SITUATIONS FREE OF CHARGE.

We are constantly receiving applications of people who desire gardeners and florists, and we have decided that hereafter we will publish advertisements of those who desire situations free of charge. Write copy plain and send by the first of the month for insertion in the next month's Magazine.

**WANTED.**—F. W. Schumacher, Ira. O., wants a good market gardener.

**SITUATION WANTED.**—Young man fond of flowers and work in the garden. Address Jas. Shumaker care Want Dept. Vick's Magazine.

**SITUATION WANTED.**—Good all-around gardener, lawn, vegetable and greenhouse work, age 31, married. Address Arthur Budgen, care John Charlton, Rochester, N. Y.

**SITUATION WANTED.**—As manager or foreman on private or commercial place, by young married Scotchman; 10 years' experience; 2 years in this country. Best references. West preferred. Address G. Fyfe, Madison, N. J.

**A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER AND FLORIST.** single, 27 years of age of temperate habits, Hollander, but speaking English, with the best of reference, wants a situation as private gardener. Apply to "Hollander," care Vick Seed House, Rochester, or at Vander Meulen's Greenhouses, Dunkirk, N. Y.

<p><b>CRESCENT BICYCLES 1894.</b></p>			
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>NOTE THESE PRICES.</b></p>			
<p><b>\$75</b></p> <p>FOR 28-IN. LADIES' AND MEN'S WHEEL.</p> <p>Beautiful, Solid, Easy and Durable. A Leader for this season.</p>	<p><b>\$50</b></p> <p>FOR 26-IN. LADIES' AND MEN'S WHEEL.</p> <p>Fine mountain finish throughout. Modern in every point.</p>	<p><b>\$40</b></p> <p>FOR 24-IN. BOYS' AND GIRLS' WHEEL.</p> <p>That is not equalled for the price, design or workmanship.</p>	<p><b>WESTERN WHEEL WORKS.</b></p> <p>CHICAGO. NEW YORK.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE.</p>			
<p style="text-align: center;">OUR AGENTS ARE IN THE LEADING CITIES AND TOWNS.</p>			



(Continued from page 86.)

**Cobœa in Winter.**

Please answer in the Magazine. Do the roots of the Cobœa scandens live all winter out of doors?  
*Vernon, Ill.*

E. T.

Cobœa scandens, although a perennial, will not bear the cold of northern regions. It is a native of the mild regions of Mexico.

**Success with Bulbs.**

I thought you would like to know how I succeeded with the bulbs I got from you last fall. The narcissus bloomed well long ago; the parrot tulip will be in full bloom in about a week, it comes out very slowly and is very short; the large Easter lily has two buds immediately on top, none any place else. Now about the hyacinths, I wish you could have seen the first blooms, they were the admiration of all my friends, and I enjoyed them very much. There were two, one pink and one white. The pink one was double, pink with darker stripes, ten broad, long leaves, the flower stalk very tall, so tall and heavy I had to tie it to a support; it had twenty-two bells, and now there is another bloom, but not so handsome. The white one is single, very large bells, the stalk measured fourteen inches high with forty-three bells, nine broad leaves. We never saw such superb flowers. I had them in a southwest window where they got the sun from twelve until it sets, and heated from the next room where there is an open fire. There is furnace heat through the house. M. J. S.  
*Covington, Ky.*

**Hardy Chrysanthemums.**

Years ago, long before the present craze, people hereabout grew some small-flowered mostly white "mums" which they called "artemesias." Young plants often wintered in open ground fairly well, but the larger they grew and the more flowers they bore the more likely they were to die out in the center, leaving merely a ring of offsets. So while you might have a good display at times, they were not to be depended upon as perennial phloxes or New England asters are. I doubt if pine brush would be enough to save them here where the Russian mulberry is not hardy and the Osage orange kills to the ground every winter, a few degrees less of latitude is much better, I think. Southern people fail to realize the vigor of our Northern winters. A gentleman in Alabama wrote me that if I would plant potatoes late in the fall and then cover the ground with straw a foot deep they would grow all winter and be ready to dig in April! Keep propagating young plants, keeping none older than three years; then with a sheltered spot and favorable soil you may have some success with hardy chrysanthemums. E. S. G.  
*Canaseraga, N. Y.*

**Caladiums.**

Mrs. M. J. S. struck the key note of caladium culture in February number, very rich soil and plenty of water. But there may be some readers who have no hose and yet who would like to grow nice caladiums. It is to such that I want to write. I have never raised them in such large clumps, having a very small yard, but I could certainly have sent in very much larger measurements. Make the soil very rich, then hunt up an old leaky bucket, set it on small stones, or drive a stick down and hang it, or fix it any way you choose so that it will drop near the bulb, and keep it filled with water. You can fill it twice a day, morning and evening, or oftener if you like and have time. I do not believe that you could give them too much after they get up. If the ground is not warm there is danger of rotting the bulb if kept too wet before it comes up. Mine usually has had three buckets full a day, the bucket holding about two gallons. The dripping can be regulated by drawing a rag through the hole in the bucket. Occasionally I put some manure in this way. They will bloom under this treatment. Try some this year and see if you do not enjoy them. MRS. F. D. W.

**Good Cultivation.**

By this mail I send you photograph, 8x10, of my house, showing in part my grounds. The nasturtiums that show along the south side driveway were the surprise of every one. The view is of a row nearly one hundred feet long and the seeds were planted only about an inch apart. They covered a ground surface of about seven feet wide and climbed thickly over a fence fully four and one-half feet high. On the opposite side of the driveway was a short row of the same, and the row continued over one hundred and twenty-five feet farther with sweet peas, the most beautiful ones the people here, and our boarders were from all over the country, said they had ever seen. The

sweet peas were also of mixed varieties. The nasturtiums, I believe, would have surprised you. The flowers were in profusion and very large and of fine quality, and the leaves averaged over six inches in diameter. One of our guests picked one of them that was eight and one-half inches across. Will soon make order for more of the same seed as I purchased last year. F. A. M.

*Linwood Cottage, Adirondack Mountains.*

The photograph shows the row of nasturtiums of surprising vigor, the leaves appearing very large. It shows what rich soil and good cultivation will do. The preparation of the soil and the care of the plants, these are what, for the most part, make the difference in the success of cultivators, and yet many careless persons seem to think that some one else is to blame for their frequent failures.

**Propagating Roses.**

Will you please tell me whether one can raise roses from slips or cuttings? Outdoor roses I mean, and how can it be done? MRS. B. W. G.  
*Windom, Minn.*

The amateur will find it somewhat difficult to raise the hardy roses from cuttings of ripened wood. It can be done, but it requires experience to root cuttings of the mature wood, and at the best it is unreliable. Rose-growers raise the plants from cuttings of young wood, taken while still in a growing state, and when the wood is becoming firm. Each cutting is made with a leaf or at least a pair of leaflets, and is placed in a bed of sand with bottom heat where the roots are produced. These are conditions which the amateur can seldom command; our advice is that in private practice recourse be had to layering. A shoot bent to the ground, a little slit cut in it at its lowest point, and buried three or four inches deep in soil and kept there for three months will make roots, and it can then be separated from the parent plant.

**PRETTY TEA TABLES.**

AS housekeepers we are apt to satisfy ourselves if there is plenty to eat, but do we make the table look pretty? Where there are children nothing makes better manners than flowers every day. And when there is company it relieves stiffness and encourages cheerful conversation. We had a mournful widower at the tea table some time since and the social atmosphere seemed as heavy as lead. The boy had brought in a very curiously shaped beet which looked like a basket, and when washed, the beautiful red color showed while the scarlet veined leaves hung over. I put in a few calliopsis, one of the brightest and cheeriest annuals that grow, and fastened the hanging basket to the chandelier. Our friend caught sight of it, was interested, and from that moment talk went on famously. This spring let us decide to have table flowers, and here are a few which can be easily raised and are very desirable. The double sunflower has long stems, and mixed with blue larkspurs is as bright a combination as one could have; gladiolus alone in tall vases are lovely. An annual little known is the shell flower, or molucca balm, this mixed with a spray of scarlet phlox would start a conversation in a deaf and dumb asylum. Roses are beautiful at any meal, and morning glories belong to the breakfast table; put a bunch of sweet peas on each napkin and see how quickly the annoyances and bothers will disappear. ANNA LYMAN.

THE water hyacinth, Eichornea crassipes, is said to be so abundant in the canals at New Orleans as, in some instances, to impede the passage of the boats. When in bloom the water appears as a sheet of lavender hue.

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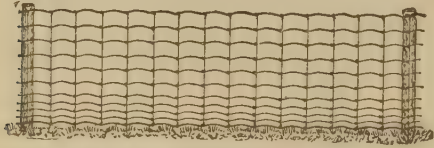
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### TO CATARRH SUFFERERS

A clergyman, after years of suffering; from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a medicine which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending his name and address to Prof. Lawrence, 88 Warren Street, New York, will receive the means of cure free and postpaid.

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### FARM FENCE FILOSOFY.

The cross wires of a smooth wire fence may be likened unto the stitches in a garment. If the thread be strong, the stitches close, that garment shall hold, even as "The Page" holdeth the little pigs.

But beware of the garment held together by "basting threads"; strong cloth and big thread availeth not. The wearer shall surely come to grief.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.  
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(From U. S. Journal of Medicine.)

Prof. W. H. Peeke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise anyone wishing a cure to address, Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York.

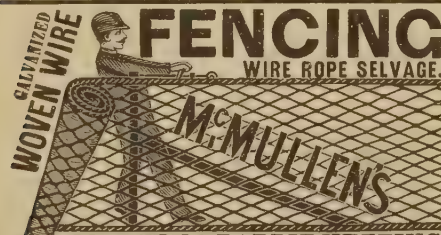
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### CELERY.

THIS is essentially a market gardener's crop.

For the home garden with the small amount of labor it requires it is one of the most desirable and toothsome of vegetables. Coming as it does "in between," for it usually follows some early crop, it can be planted and taken care of when other garden cares are laid aside. Celery needs a cool, heavy, deep and very rich soil. The cooler the climate the better it thrives. If the soil is not rich naturally it must be made so. It is a very greedy feeder and requires heavy manuring. Of course fertilizers can be used, but there is nothing as good as well rotted barnyard manure that is well worked in. This is the only means of raising it profitably.

In the first place purchase good seed of the best quality. In the kinds now grown there has been a great advance since the years past when the tall green varieties requiring high hilling and long blanching to make them toothsome and tender were mostly used. Of the new and tender varieties the White Plume has its merits as a dwarf celery. It is quite pretty in its growing, for its leaves and hearts are naturally white (giving it its name), and it needs very little trouble as to blanching. It is not a very good keeper, however, and its stems are slender and small compared with other dwarf self-blanching varieties. Its best merit is its great beauty in growing and its extreme tenderness and crispness and its excellent flavor. Among the dwarf kinds the Golden Heart celery has won high favor as a good, if not one of the best, self-blanching varieties. Instead of white its leaves and stalks are of a rich creamy color, the stalks very uniform in size, and withal an excellent keeper. It is crisp, tender, and solid, with a pure nutty flavor.

Seed can be sown in a hotbed or cold frame, or as practiced by many gardeners, sown in the open ground as early as the soil can be brought into condition for seeding. The soil should be finely pulverized in the seed bed and the seed sown carefully. Celery is a delicate plant, slow and weakly to start, and puny and slow-growing.

**\$2.75**

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CUT THIS OUT and send it to us with your name and address and we will send you this watch by express for examination. A Guarantee For 5 Years and chain and charm sent with it. You examine it and if you think it a bargain pay our sample price, \$2.75 and express charges, and it is yours. It is beautifully engraved and warranted the best time-keeper in the world for the money and equal in appearance to a genuine Solid Gold Watch. Write to-day, this offer will not appear again.

**THE**  
**NATIONAL MFG.**  
**-AND-**  
**IMPORTING CO.**  
**334 DEARBORN ST.,**  
**CHICAGO, ILL.**

One of the very best plans is to take the young plants when two or three inches high and transplant them to another bed heavily manured, setting them some few inches apart. Here during the early part of the summer they become stout and stocky, with plenty of fibrous roots, and are in the best condition to transplant a little later on to their final growing bed.

The old system of cultivation in trenches has been abandoned by the most progressive gardeners. It was troublesome and expensive and it has been found that fully as good results could be attained by surface cultivation. A very common mistake is made by transplanting too early. Except in a very cool place, June and the early part of July is too early to transplant celery. It is better to transplant later, from the middle of July to the first of August. In setting out care should be taken to press the ground very firmly about the plants. The benefit of this is obvious in a very dry season, but important at all times. Do not plant too deep. This is a common error. The soil must not cover the crown of the plant. The plants, especially of the dwarf varieties, can be set close, on level ground, in rows three feet apart. The plants can be kept clean with plow or hoe or hand service until the first or about the middle of September. Then comes in "the handling" process. This is very simple. Hold the plant firmly in the one hand and draw the ground carefully around it with the other to hold it upright and keep close together. This process must be repeated as often as necessary. Then it will indeed show its rapid growth.

The next operation is blanching. This can be done, as cool weather comes on, by banking up the earth around it with a spade till it reaches the tops of the leaves. This should be done about the first of October and later. Celery in the open ground will stand considerable frost with the ground about it. In this condition it can be left in the open ground until about the middle of November or later. The later it is kept in the ground the longer it will keep, and celery intended for spring should be kept in the ground until very late.

And now comes the storing for winter use. A trench can be dug as deep as the celery is high and the narrower the better. Take up the plants, leaving undisturbed the soil clinging to the roots, and pack in the trench in an upright position just as it grows. Leave it in this shape till the latter part of December when a light covering of straw should be put upon it and more cover added as the severity of the weather demands. Market gardeners have usually a celery shed or cellar and in that way preserve it with but little expense and less trouble. Sometimes it may be kept nicely by storing in an upright position in small quantities in boxes or barrels in a cool cellar, the plants preserved by packing earth firmly about the roots and stems. H. K.

### The Best Thing Yet.

"The best thing yet." That is the way a young man put it who made arrangements to work for B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va. You can get further information by dropping them a card.

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**LADY**

MY SWEET PEAS.

It was my first attempt, but following the Rev. W. T. Hutchins' directions for cultivating them very carefully in every particular, and procuring the choicest named seeds, the result was the finest hedge of sweet peas I have ever seen. I planted the seed the last week in March. Planted it five inches deep—a double row, ten inches apart. Seeds two inches apart in each row, covering them at first only one inch, filling in little by little as they grew, being careful not to cover the crowns. The hedge ran north and south in a sunny location in one corner of my rear garden. I used the hose freely each evening, and on wash days gave them all the rich soapsuds after washing by the painful. The row was twenty feet long. There was also another row ten feet long. When the vines attained a height of six feet I trimmed off the tops, but they then not only threw out countless side branches but continued to grow up and up, until (and I am tall) I could only reach the tiptop blossoms by standing on tiptoe and with a long pair of scissors. The trellis consisted of three upright three inch square posts—one at each end and one in the center of the hedge, with an upper and lower frame of furring strips, the lower one two or three inches from the ground. At each end were two perpendicular wires, of No. 10 galvanized wire, and running lengthwise, at the middle were two horizontal wires of the same. The diamond work was made of strong twine, and fastened both at the middle wire and top and bottom strips. The two rows of vines came inside the trellis. The trellis was one foot wide. The posts were set before the seeds were planted, and the twine was added when the plants were only an inch or two high. This trellis is permanent, to be used year after year, the twine only being renewed each year, for certainly the soil inside the trellis must be worked each year. The seed was not soaked before planting. While they were yet small I mulched them with the sweet, clean chippings from the lawn after using the mower. We picked blossoms every day; at first a few, after a few days thousand of them, from the 20th of June until the 27th of October, until killed by freezing, although still full of buds and the vines healthy and green, until, in fact, they grew to be a bugbear to my two usually obliging children who grew to think in time that tennis and bicycling were to them more entertaining than standing with upstretched arms for more than an hour at a time, clipping sweet peas blossoms. When plucked by one person it usually required two hours in which to get them all. We gathered them by the basketfuls, those lovely Eckford's and other choice kinds, for our neighbors, for church decorations, for sick people, for friends and children, for any and for everybody wanting them. They were a success! One member of my family, a dear old lady of seventy-three years, was greatly amused at my preparations for growing sweet peas. She had seen a few during her lifetime and in her opinion they were not worth the space they occupied in the garden. They did not amount to anything! And again, when the trellis was erected and stood gaunt and bare awaiting the growth of the vines to cover it, she goodnaturedly compared it to a gallows and added that we undoubtedly would have sweet peas for dinner every day during the summer! And we did. The loveliest bouquets graced the dining table each day during the long season of their blooming. And finally, to my satisfaction, grandmother acknowledged it to be the only sweet pea hedge she had ever seen in her long life, that she had no idea they would ever cover that trellis, and that they were certainly beautiful.

Mrs. E. O.

Chicago, Ill.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. **T. A. Slocum, M.C., 183 Pearl St., New York.**

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From India and the Isles of the Sea. 5 Glorious Plants, different sorts, post paid, 60c. These will grow and flourish everywhere.  
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It is child's-play to make them grow. Send 6c. postage for our great catalogue, (130 pages) for catalogue and one large package of 6 different kinds of Palm seed, free for 20c. postage. 100 packages \$10. A child can sell 100 packages in two evenings after school and make \$5.00.  
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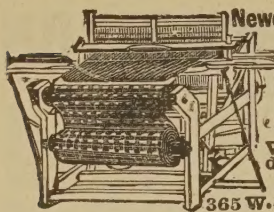
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### Success with Dahlia Seeds.

I want to tell you of my success with dahlia seed. I read in your Magazine last spring of another lady's success with dahlia seed. She planted the seed the 4th of March and some of hers bloomed; the rest she expected to keep over to see them bloom the next year. But I can beat that. Last spring I ordered a paper of dahlia seed and planted the seed on the 13th of April and every one of the plants bloomed, and were in bloom when the first frost came the 18th of October. There were about twenty-five of them in all.

Hartleton, Pa.

Mrs. E. S.

### Unhealthy Geranium Leaves.

I have had some experience with geranium leaves similar to that of Mrs. F. D. W., in January number of the Magazine. If she will give her plants a lower temperature, less stimulus and water, and better drainage I do not think she will have any trouble of that kind. The plants already affected I do not think it possible to save, at least I have never found a cure, only a preventive. I shall be very glad to be of help as I have received much help from the experience of others in the "Letter Box."

Peru, N. Y.

Mrs. C. H. W.

### Diseased Geraniums.

I have taken quite an interest in the "diseased geranium leaf" discussion in your most excellent Magazine because of the fact that I have a very choice one (the name I have lost) that has been giving me trouble for two years past and which to appearance is now dead, or nearly so. The disease, whether fungous or bacterial, is not at all like the one represented in your Magazine, but looks more as though it had been punctured very thickly all over with the point of a pin, it soon turns a light brown color and dies. I have not allowed it to come in contact with my other geraniums until this winter. I set it up against another healthy plant and in less than three weeks the leaves of the healthy plant with which it came in contact were as badly diseased as the other, showing that the disease, whatever it is, is contagious. I have kept geraniums for over fifty years and have never had a diseased one before, so healthy is the plant. Inclosed I send a leaf in first stages of disease. I would really like to know if there is any remedy and what it is if there be any.

I am greatly delighted with my lilies of the valley that I purchased of you last fall, some of them are now just in their prime and the perfume which fills the large sitting room and dining room is just delicious. My hyacinths too, which you selected for me, are now in bloom, and such wonderful bloom I never saw. But my Easter lilies that I got somewhere else have grown finely but are not going to bloom. It's too bad, but I shall know where to send next time, so next fall look out. I dealt with your firm for many years while your lamented father stood at its head, and I can safely say that there never was anything coming from your firm that was not all it claimed to be, or that did not give perfect satisfaction.

Marengo, Ill.

Mrs. M. T. R.

The geranium leaf referred to in the above communication was received. It did not have the appearance of those described in the January and February numbers, pages 38 and 59. It was in the first stage of disease and perhaps on that account it could not be identified with those in a later stage. In regard to those cases which have been described and illustrated in our pages, one of which was submitted to Dr. Peck, we are now inclined to think that their disease is the same as that which has engaged the attention of Prof. Byron D. Halstead, of Rutgers College, and mentioned in our June number of 1893, and which he announced as the result of bacteria. It is one thing for science to be able to pronounce an affection to be of bacterial origin, and quite another to be able to say why, or under what conditions, the affection is propagated. The peach yellows we now know to be bacterial, but beyond this we know little or nothing concerning it. We do not know why some trees are affected nor is any remedy known. It is not probable that these diseases are new, but the advance of science and scientific investigation has brought them under keen observation and enabled their character to be determined.

At present the remedy must be stamping out, in other words the destruction of affected plants.



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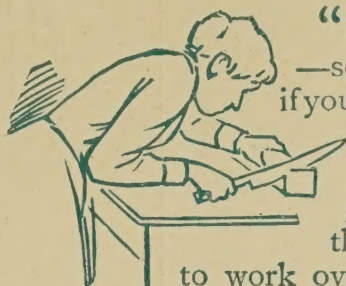
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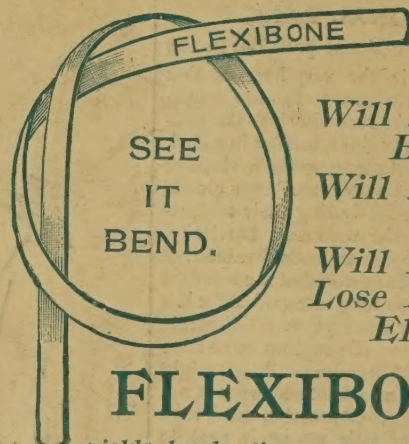
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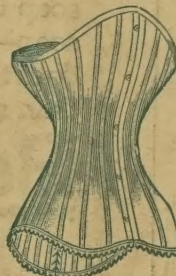
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